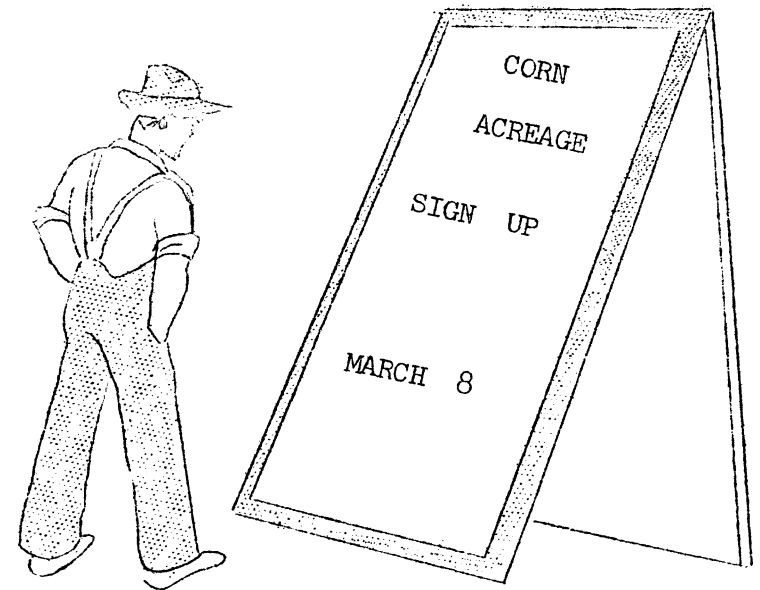


EXTENSION FACTS LEAFLET ON
THE 1957 CORN ACREAGE
RESERVE PHASE OF THE
SOIL BANK



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257/5425

The Ohio State University cooperating with the U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension
Service, W. B. Wood, Director, Columbus, Ohio.
Distributed in furtherance of Acts of May 8 and
June 30, 1914.

CORN ACREAGE RESERVE

1. What is the 1957 corn acreage reserve goal in the U.S.?

The national goal is 4.5 - 5.5 million acres. The Ohio goal is for 300,000 acres.

2. How long will the acreage reserve program run?

The present act is aimed at bringing farm production and demand into approximate balance by 1959. It could be extended.

3. In what parts of the state does the corn acreage reserve apply?

It applies to all commercial corn counties in Ohio. There are 71 commercial corn counties in 1957. The non-commercial corn counties cannot participate in the corn acreage reserve.

4. Who may participate in the corn acreage reserve?

All farmers in commercial corn counties complying with their corn acreage allotment and other allotments.

5. Do I have to be in compliance with all allotments to qualify for the 1957 corn acreage reserve?

Yes. A farmer overplanting his tobacco allotment or wheat allotment (except the 15 acre wheat provision) will be ineligible to receive acreage reserve payments for reducing corn acreage in 1957.

6. Which land can go into the 1957 corn acreage reserve?

The land eligible for the corn acreage reserve is that land which was in regular crop rotation in 1956 and is now suitable for crop production. Eligible land also includes any land established in permanent vegetative cover since 1953 which was cropland at the time of seeding.

7. What land is not eligible to be designated as the corn acreage reserve?

Land that cannot be designated includes:

- a) Land established in trees since 1953
- b) Woodlots
- c) Flowable non-crop open pasture (permanent pasture)
- d) Land which is an erosion hazard, if tillage is continued
- e) Conservation reserve acreage

8. Are there any other requirements on land to be designated as corn acreage reserve?

Yes. Other requirements for designated areas include:

- a) Land to be used for business, housing, or industrial development is not eligible.

- b) It must be land suitable for production of a crop in 1957. Land that generally floods before corn harvest is not eligible.
- c) If the land has significantly lower productivity than the remainder of the farm this must be indicated in the agreement.

9. Are farms to be inspected for eligibility of the designated acres?

Yes. The county committee will inspect for suitability of the land, productivity, accuracy of designation, and size and shape.

10. How can I use "banked" acres in 1957?

- a) No crop maturing as seed or grain can be harvested from acreage reserve acres for the entire year, January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1957.
- b) No grazing is permitted between January 1, 1957 or date of filing agreement and December 31, 1957, except in emergency cases which must be approved in advance.
- c) Noxious weeds--Johnsongrass, bindweed, quack grass, and Canada thistle--must be controlled from spreading without reimbursement.
- d) An ASC approved cover crop planted or a crop already growing and with harvest likely must be disposed of prior to a date set by the local ASC committee. Wheat or other crops for harvest in 1958 can be planted in the fall of 1957.

11. How does a farmer participate?

He voluntarily signs a one-year agreement by March 8, 1957 with his county ASC committee designating specific tract(s) as corn acreage reserve. This land will be withdrawn from production.

12. How do tenants participate?

If the operator is a share-tenant the agreement must also be signed by each person who has control of the land, or who is eligible to receive any compensation. If an operator has an absentee landlord who is required to sign the agreement, the operator must secure the landlord's signature and file the agreement with the ASC office before April 8, 1957. The operator still must have signed the agreement by March 8, 1957.

13. What is the minimum participation?

There are no minimum corn acreage reserve requirements. For practical purposes the minimum is one acre.

14. What is the maximum participation?

The acreage reserve area cannot exceed the corn allotment. A farmer can place 20 acres or 30 percent of his allotment, whichever is larger, in the acreage reserve. Agreements will be entered into on a "first come, first served" basis, up to a county's maximum allocation of funds.

Farmer A has a 19 acre corn allotment. He can place a maximum of 19 acres in the acreage reserve.

Farmer B has a 150 acre allotment. He can place 45 acres in the corn acreage reserve (30% of 150 acres).

15. Can I place more than the maximum acreage in the corn acreage reserve?

Farmers may request to place acreage above the maximum for their farm up to the farm allotment in the acreage reserve at the time of filing their agreement. If funds are available to the county ASC committee these additional corn acreage reserve requests will be processed on the basis of "first come, first served." These requests can only be granted after all requests falling within the maximum have been fulfilled. Operators requesting additional land to be placed in the corn acreage reserve will be notified and an additional agreement will be entered into not later than 10 days after notice to the operator was postmarked.

16. What if I unintentionally over plant the acreage of corn that I may harvest?

The excess acreage must be disposed of by July 31, 1957 and in the manner indicated by the county ASC. The time and manner will be the same for the acreage reserve as for the price support program. Failure to comply with these regulations will be considered a violation of the contract (see question 31).

17. Will participation reduce my historic base acreage?

Most farms have a base from which acreage allotments are determined. Participation in the corn acreage reserve will not lower the historical corn base and will not in itself cause future allotments to be less than they would have been if there were no Soil Bank.

18. Are separate agreements signed for each crop placed in the acreage reserve?

Yes. A separate one-year contract is signed for each of the crops eligible in Ohio. These crops are corn, wheat, and tobacco.

19. Can I terminate a corn acreage reserve contract?

A contract can be terminated prior to March 8, 1957 by written notice. If not terminated by March 8, 1957 the contract is binding for the year. Grazing prior to the notice will be considered a violation.

20. Can I choose any land I want to place in the acreage reserve?

Farmers will be asked to designate the specific tract(s) when they sign up in the acreage reserve. Your selection must be approved by the ASC, and they have the right to reject tracts which are of such size, shape, or nature that it is impractical to determine performance or which would tend to defeat the purpose of the program. This would include drouthy knobs, flood areas, or areas difficult to measure.

21. On what acreages will the actual payment be based?

The maximum limitation for corn will apply (see question 14). Payment will be made on the smallest of:

- a) Number of acres a farmer agrees to place in the corn acreage reserve, or
- b) Measured acreage of the tract(s) designated as acreage reserve.

The acreage for compensation shall be reduced by the number of acres of new land brought into production in 1957.

Farmer C agrees to place 10 acres in the corn acreage reserve. His corn allotment is 30 acres. His measured designated corn acreage reserve is 9 acres. He is 21 acres under his allotment on corn. This reduction falls within the maximum and minimum for the crop but the designated acreage reserve is less than the agreement calls for. He will be paid for 9 acres.

Farmer D agrees to place 20 acres in the acreage reserve. However, he has cleared a 5-acre woodlot that will be brought into production in 1957. The 20 acres reduced by 5 acres makes him eligible for compensation on 15 acres, providing he meets the qualifications of a and b above.

22. What is the payment rate per bushel on land placed in the acreage reserve?

The national rate per bushel for the 1957 corn acreage reserve is 90¢. Rates in Ohio counties will vary from 92¢ to 95¢.

23. How will the payment per acre be computed for corn?

The compensation per acre will be determined by multiplying the county rate per bushel times a "farm productivity index" times the county average yield.

24. What is the farm productivity index?

It is the production capability of the farm and the farmers. It will vary from farm to farm. This index is established by the county and township ASC committeemen.

Farmer E lives in a county that has an average yield of 55 bushels per acre. His land is highly productive and he uses good production practices. His farm productivity index is 120%. His compensation is \$58.40 (55 bushels X 120% X \$.90 per bushel) per acre.

Farmer F lives in the same county with an average yield of 55 bushels per acre. His land is below average in productivity and he uses good practices. His farm productivity index is 90%. His compensation will be \$44.55 (55 bushels X 90% X \$.90 per bushel) per acre.

25. How do I determine the farm compensation?

The payment per acre is multiplied by the number of acres.

Farmer G agrees to place 10 acres in the corn acreage reserve and fulfills this agreement. His payment is \$45.00 per acre. The total compensation would be \$450.00 in the corn acreage reserve (10 acres X \$45.00 per acre).

26. Will I receive more compensation if I leave the same designated acres in the acreage reserve in 1958 and 1959?

If the same land is designated as acreage reserve in 1958 and 1959 as in 1957 the rate in 1958 will be 110% of the 1957 rate. The 1959 rate will be 110% of the 1957 rate.

Farmer H places 5 acres in the 1957 acreage reserve. His productivity is 120%

in a county with a 60-bushel average corn yield. His return per acre will be \$64.80 (60-bushel yield X 120 X \$.90 per bushel). His 1957 return will be \$324 for the 5 acres. His 1958 and 1959 return, if the same area is designated as acreage reserve, will be \$356.40 (\$324 X 110%).

27. How will I be paid?

Payment will be made in certificates. These certificates can be cashed at banks at their face value. Certificates can be exchanged for grain. Certificates transferred to other individuals cannot be redeemed for grain.

28. When will I be paid?

The certificates or checks will be issued to the producer(s) upon determination of compliance with the acreage reduction requirements.

29. What provisions relate to tenants and landlords?

The compensation of tenants and landlords shall be specified in the agreement. The share of compensation of tenants and landlords shall be on a fair and equitable basis and must be approved by the county ASC committee. No agreement will be entered into if it appears:

- a) That the operator or landlord has reduced the acres in their respective shares of the corn allotment.
- b) That the operator or landlord has reduced the number of tenants or the share of the corn allotment available to the tenants.
- c) That the operator or landlord has increased his share of the crop and reduced the tenant's share.
- d) That there exists between operators, landlords and tenant(s) an agreement:
 - 1. To cause any tenant to pay over to the landlord or operator any compensation, or
 - 2. To change the status with respect to the land, or
 - 3. To reduce the size of tenant's(s') share of allotment, or
 - 4. To increase rent to be paid by tenants or to decrease share of the crop received by tenants.

Tenants moving after an acreage reserve agreement is signed but before compensation is paid shall be paid their share of the payment providing they retain interest in the corn crop. Successor tenants can be paid providing the ASC is notified in writing and the successor tenant executes an agreement with the ASC.

30. Who is entitled to the payment when the farm is sold?

If the farm is sold after signing the acreage reserve agreement and before payment is made the original signer will receive the acreage reserve payment if he retains interest in the corn crop. If the interest in the corn crop is transferred to the buyer and the county ASC office is notified in writing before compensation is paid the payment will be made to the buyer providing he signs the agreement.

31. What happens if the contract is violated?

If the violation is of such substantial nature as to warrant termination of the contract all payments will be forfeited, and the farmer shall refund all compensation received under the Soil Bank. If the violation does not warrant termination of the agreement the producer shall accept such compensation, adjustments, forfeit benefits, and make such refunds as may be deemed appropriate. A civil penalty will be assessed against any producer who knowingly and willfully grazes or harvest any crop from the designated acreage reserve. This penalty will be equal to 50 percent of the compensation payable for compliance. It is in addition to any amount forfeited under provisions of the agreement.